

Weller Morris

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. XXI]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1792.

[VOL. V.]

AS the partnership of TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH is about to be dissolved by mutual consent; and as it will be impossible for them to settle their accounts whilst they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership, to settle their respective balances, on or before the 15th of February next. As compulsa-
tary measures would be extremely disagreeable, they flatter themselves with the hope that they will not be necessary; those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

WANTED
An APPRENTICE, to the
BAKING
BUSINESS.

AN active lad of about 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an
Apprentice to the above business.

JOHN COCK.

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER.
15 • SMITH's business.

AN active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.

CHARLES WHITE.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on Tuesday the 10th instant a well formed strong made BAY MARE, upwards of 14 hands high, has no brand that I recollect, a small star in her forehead, trots naturally, and rather rough, has been badly hurt on the ridge of the back which is covered with a mixture of white hair, had on a saddle about half worn with a new pad bound with red flannel; Four dollars reward will be given to any one who brings the mare and saddle, or three dollars for the mare only.

H. MARSHALL.

Woodford, Jan. 12, 1792.

FOUND in the streets of Lexington, last court day, a foal horse 5 years old next spring, about 14 or 15 hands high, both hind feet white, a black face; he had on a saddle, new seat, pad and stirrup leathers; The owner may hear of him by applying to the subscriber.

Daniel McClain.

Jan. 23d 1792.

ALEXANDER & JAMES.

PARKER.

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware and queen's ware, at their stores in Lexington which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities and hides.

A Person who understands con-
structing a

PAPER-
MILL.

May be informed where he will get employment by applying to the printer hereof.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon County, a black mare 12 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the off shoulder HS a little white on both hind feet some saddle spots has the poulter, appraised to £4.

John McCalfe.
May 18 1791. (150)

AS I intend to decline the business of Tavern-keeping in a few weeks; All persons indebted to me are requested to settle and pay off their respective balances; or at least give the necessary specialty for securing the payment thereof.

And all those who have any demands against me are requested to present their respective accounts, which shall be immediately discharged, or at least such specialty as shall secure the said accounts, with lawful interest until they are discharged.

STEPHEN COLLINS
Lexington Jan. 17 1792.

FOR SALE
FOR CASH.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of
of Land, of the first quality, un-
improved; within five miles of Lexington, for terms enquire of the printer.

I have FOR SALE

EXCELLENT
COTTON

OF the growth of Cumberland, by
the large or small quantity, and
either with or without the seed.

WILLIAM LEAVY.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792. if

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY of LAND OF
OFFICE TREASURY WAR-
RANTS.

By DANIEL WEISIGER,
Who has just received an assortment of
DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

S T O L E N

OUT of my waggon on Saturday night last, at Owen's Tavern, between Lexington and Bryan's Station, 7 new Indian blankets; whoever will deliver said blankets to Mr. Andrew Holmes Mercht. in Lexington shall have any reasonable satisfaction.

William Chinoneth.

Jan. 16 1792. (§ 1)

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern: That I have received a letter from a certain William Dargan of Montgomery County North Carolina who says he is brother's son to Jeremiah Dargan deceased, and further says that he from the deceased has an account against me of money lent, likewise about I gave him for a considerable sum, all which I deny; as neverto my knowledge having entered into any contract whereby I became indebted to the said Jeremiah nor borrowing money of him; Therefore, I forswear all persons from taking any assignment of any of said papers; as I will not pay them, unless obliged by law; nevertheless, I do not mean by this Notice to cast any contempt on either the said Jeremiah or William; but that those demands are made by the said William for want of understanding that the said Jeremiah gave me money to purchase a settlement for him and Josiah Redet which I did without fee or reward, and I suppose some papers respecting those monies for said purposes has made said William as heir to said Jeremiah believe I was indebted to his Estate;

Given under my hand this 21 day of December, 1791.

JOHN TANNER.

TAken up by the subscriber near Limestone, Mason County, a black and white heifer, about two years old next spring; neither brand nor mark, appraised to £1-10s.

Gideon Palmer.

Dec. 28 1791. (§)

January 17, 1792.

A farewell address to the good people of Kentucky, — by A, B, C,

Friends and Countrymen,

SINCE the publication of my last Address, Mr. H, S, B, M, and other friends of committee nonsense, have attempted to give me and Peter Freibland a mighty drubbing in some of our last newspapers; but like the Heretic, who said, — he gave his servant a great blow on the head and turned his fist against a post — they have missed their aim, and brought on themselves general contempt, instead of rational answers to the objections which were stated against committees, they have proceeded as the have formerly done to assert facts which never existed to defend opinions which no one has denied, and to decide on questions which they have seen and been told that every one, besides themselves, chose to submit to the superior wisdom of the convention or legislature of the country. Indeed their late publications are in every point of view, so imminent and contemptible, that to undertake a formal refutation of them would be an insult on the good sense of the public.

One doctrine however has been advanced by H, S, B, M, which I beg leave a little to scrutinize, because I think it peculiarly mischievous. In our Gazette of the 7th of the present month, he tells us of some who will not allow the people any share in originating government, (by the by, no such sentiment has appeared in any of our papers;) and then he goes on, if I understand him right, to prove, that now when we are beginning a new government, a convention chosen under a law of Virginia will not be sufficiently authorized to frame a constitution for Kentucky.

If the Effect on of the convention had depended solely on the laws of Virginia, I confess its authority would be deficient; but this H, S, B, M, knows is not the fact; the end, the time, and the manner of making the Elections, were directed by a former convention of our own representatives; so that it is strictly and properly an institution of our own; and its being in conformity to a law of Virginia cannot violate it in the estimation of any rational mind. I shall state all the material circumstances of the case, that the propriety of what has been done may more fully appear. In 1776 the constitution of government for the State of Virginia was established, by a convention of the representatives of the people; and I hope it will please H, S, B, M, that this convention was chosen under the direction of county committees. By this constitution we were all bound, and shall so ever remain bound, except so far as the majority of the people consent to disolve the obligation. But in this constitution it is provided, that the legislature may establish one or more governments westwardly of the Allegheny mountains.

In 1788 the present constitution of the Federal government was established, by the consent of conventions of

the representatives of the people in the respective states. This constitution forbids a new state to be erected, within the jurisdiction of any other state without the consent of the legislature of the state concerned, as well as of the congress; and by this constitution we also are all bound,

When a convention of the representatives of the people of this district in 1789, declared that a separation of the district from the other parts of Virginia was expedient, what next ought to have been done, declare ourselves independent without more ado? Such a rash and disorderly proceeding would have been highly ridiculous and unjustifiable, before we had asked the consent of our parent state in particular, and of the union in general. The consent of Virginia was asked, and a law obtained prescribing the conditions of the separation and also the manner of choosing a convention, who, as the representatives of the people of Kentucky, were to take these conditions into consideration, and be empowered, if they chose to have a separation on the terms proposed, and congress should also think proper to consent to direct the election of another convention to frame a constitution of government for the new state. All this has been done. Virginia on her part, congress on her part, and Kentucky on her part, have all consented to and ratified the solemn compact. — That Kentucky shall be erected into a separate state, on the terms and conditions, and in the manner stipulated; and a convention to frame a constitution of government for it has been chosen accordingly.

Now I would ask what is lacking to the most perfect good order and liberty in the progrès of this business? We find, that, for the security of liberty and the public good, we had entered into engagements with Virginia in 1776, and with all the United States in 1788, which are not dissolved, and which no intelligent friend to the late glorious American revolution will agree to dissolve; but at the same time, that the people of Kentucky, by the consent of all parties, have as full liberty to devise a constitution to their own liking as if these prior engagements did not exist. It should however be again noted, that this liberty can only be exercised in conformity to these prior engagements, and to the compact of separation which the Kentuckians in 1790, voluntarily entered into with each other and with the other members of the union: yet their restrictions do not abridge any liberty which we can rationally wish to enjoy: they only operate as checks to anarchy, faction and sedition, the most dreadful enemies to liberty.

Why then does H, S, B, M, introduce his declamation on the subject? And, why does he quote the assertion from M. Paine's pamphlet of the rights of man? — *That individuals themselves, each in his own personal and sovereign right, must enter into a com-*

part with each other, to produce a just and peaceful government. — Has Virginia and all the other American states separately entered into such compacts and then jointly entered into a federal compact, thereby to secure their separate compacts from violation? and, does he think that all these compacts ought to be dissolved, or, that the Kentuckian ought to be absolved from their obligations, because each individual did not actually give his consent to them? He appears to have some meaning of the kind, and a horrid one it is, though it seems to be authorized by the quotation he has made.

Mr. Paine is a political writer of some note, and his Essay on the Rights of Man ought to be regarded as a noble offering to liberty; but the paragraph which H, S, B, M, has quoted is really the dung of the sacrifice, and he has chosen the dung for his part, from an apprehension that it would be favourable to committees — the idols which he worships. In this he is also mistaken, for, according to Mr. Paine's ideas of political institutions of any kind, each individual without exception, must enter into the combination, and it is doubtful whether H, S, B, M, has even a majority of his county in favor of his committee. But this is foreign to the question now under consideration.

We ought not to receive a political doctrine from any man, or even from an angel, which is dangerous, or which cannot be reduced to practice. This is evidently the case of the quotation from Mr. Paine. Let us suppose that the people of some country totally independent of each other and of all mankind, should assemble to establish a government. Is it probable that they will all assemble and unanimously agree on the form? And, is it reasonable that the design should be defeated by one or a few absences or dissenting voices? Yet without every individual meets and concurs, or Mr. Paine's principle be given up, no government can be established. Or, if it should happen that a government was begun by universal consent, on this principle, it must infallibly soon come to an end; for, by such compact it is generally agreed, that men cannot bind their successors. Whilst those who entered into the compact are alive, they only will be bound; and as soon as they are dead, all the just authority of their government will entirely cease forever. This consequence Mr. Paine himself does most strenuously argue to be the fact in his same pamphlet. But common sense dictates, that such an absurd principle should be relinquished, and that we should seek for one which is more rational and convenient.

On this point, political writers of much higher credit than Mr. Paine, have furnished us with a principle which is rational in the theory, and convenient in practice. They found civil society and government, — on the will of GOD, and the public good. Peace, liberty and prosperity, are the

great objects to be obtained. The mean of the righteous laws well executed. From which it is evident, that the will of GOD, and the public good, are always the same,--with this difference only, that the majority are to determine how the public good shall be sought; and though the majority may sometimes be mistaken in the means, yet, there is no other way of coming to a decision in a human council necessary, the strongest of all laws, requires that the will of the majority should prevail. Whenever it appears to the majority of a community, that the public good requires that their government should be altered or new modeled, the lesser number ought to submit; but so long as the majority chuse to adhere to their old government, it is binding on all. When a compact is to be formed, either between the people themselves, or between the people and their rulers, the act of the majority will bind the rest, because it can no otherwise be accomplished, and therefore the public good requires it should be so; and after a compact has been entered into, it will continue to be binding on all succeeding generations, until it is dissolved by the majority. I repeat the reason, because the public good requires it should be so. From these considerations it is manifest, that civil governments do not originate from compacts formed by unanimous consent; though in a certain qualified sense, they are excellent preservatives of that equity and uniformity of government which is essential to the public good.

On seriously contemplating our subject, one or two important inferences arise in the mind.

The doctrine of passive obedience and non resistance to power illegally assumed, or tyrannically exercised, is foolish and absurd in itself, and directly calculated to defeat every valuable end of civil society and government.

On the other hand, a cheerful acquiescence in the orderly and just exertions of power, is a duty earnestly inculcated in the Gospel, and should be religiously cultivated, both from a regard to the will of GOD, and the general weal of the community to which we belong. But all those ideas which lead to licentiousness, or to the setting up of our own will in opposition to that of the majority of those with whom we are connected, should be suppressed on account of their very baneful influence on ourselves and others. And this, my friends and countrymen, I would have you consider as the last advice which I shall presume to offer you under the signature of

A. B. C.

N.B. To do Mr. Paine's principle or maxim all possible justice, I have supposed—a country of people totally independent of each other and of all the rest of the world. But

it is not true in reality, that such a country of people ever did or ever will exist. Yet if any one chuses to indulge his imaginations thus far, it is sufficient for our purpose to say—it is evident beyond contradiction, that such an absolute state of independence, is not, nor ever has been, the case of the people of the Kentucky country. When we enter into a new compact, it must not be in contravention of old existing compacts; that is to say, we ought to chuse a convention and frame a constitution of government in conformity to our former engagements with Virginia and Congress, and also in conformity to the mode agreed on by our own convention in 1790, or else the whole proceeding will be null and void.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 4th.

BY accounts just received from Fort Washington, we are informed that Gen. Wilkinson with 300 men, marched from that place on the 24th ult. with intention to bring in the cannon left on the late expedition.

Danville 25th January 1792.

Mr. BRADFORD.

SIR,

In your paper of the 28th. ult. I perceive an advertisement signed William Thompson, where I am unjustly accused of fraudulently obtaining Tobacco Notes from the Inspectors at Curd's Warehouse for two hogheads— In justification to my character which he aims to injure, I must acquaint the public that being in partnership with the said Thompson in a Tobacco adventure to New-Orleans in the year 1790 and intending to proceed after him with a quantity he left behind; Mr. Thompson's wife delivered me two orders to receive said tobacco from Anthony Pruitt & William Kenton, to carry with me. The voyage did not take effect, I received the inspector's note for one only instead of two, as set forth which I think proper to detain until Mr. Thompson chuses to come to a settlement of accounts which he has refused to do, though I offered him in case he would, to deliver him up every paper belonging to him.

My conduct and his candor, I submit to the impartial; such malicious and unwarrantable assertions can't be justified; his character I therefore conceive must sink beneath what he intended for me.

JAMES EDWARDS.

P. S. Thompson was to have lodged all papers concerning our affairs with Colonel Christopher Greenup of Danville for an adjustment, but never complied.

The commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Mercer county,
GREETING.

YOU are hereby again commanded to summon Rachel Roberts, to appear before the Judges of our Supreme court for the district of Kentucky, at the Courthouse in Danville on the ninth day of their next March court to answer a charge of adultery exhibited against her by Lewis Roberts. And have then there this Writ. Witness Christopher Greenup Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse aforesaid the 24th day of January 1792, in the XVI year of the Commonwealth.

CHRISTO. GREENUP.

NOTICE

IS Hereby given to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of the Kentucky Militia who served on the late expedition under Major General St. Clair, that the pay due to them respectively, agreeably to the law under which they were called out, for the term of their said service, and according to the muster rolls taken at the mouth of Licking, will be paid to them at Louisville on the 7th day of February next, at Baird's Town on the 13th, at Danville on the 20th, and at Lexington on the 27th of the same month.

They are therefore desired to attend at the before mentioned times and places, either in person or by their attorneys or assignees, with proper powers of attorney, or conveyances duly acknowledged before a Magistrate, where due attention will be given by their

Most Obedient and
Humble Servant.

CALEB SWAN.

Fort Washington, January 15, 1792.

A. HOLMES,
Has just received an additional supply of

MERCHANDISE

Too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement which he offers for sale at his stores in Danville and this place.

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY,
A quantity of good inspected Tobacco

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A JOURNEYMAN to the CARPENTERs and HOUSE JOINERS busines, also an apprentice, a LAD about sixteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice to the above busines.

JAMES TOMKINS.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

JUST OPENED,

And FOR SALE AT

ISAAC TELFAIR'S

Whole-saile and retail

S T O R E.

At the upper end of LEXINGTON.

GRAY, mixed, striped and scarlet coating,
Fine and coarse cloths,
Cloaks,
Scotch and Wilton carpets,
Rose, striped and matchcoa: blankets,
Baize and flannel
Camplet, durants and calimanco.
Shalloons and moireen,
Hair pluſh, cotton and silk velvet,
Poplin and flowered stuffs
Thicksetts, royal rib and corduroy,
Waſt coat patterns,
Cotton, denims, honey comb and
herring bone,
Fustians, printed jeans and janetts,
Cassimer and fattiners,
Flowered and corded demity,
Chintzes and calicoes,
Cotton stripes
Furniture chintz and checks'

Plain, croſsbaz'd painted muzlin,
Stays and satin petticoats,
Black fatten, mode and silk ferge
Muzlin aprons & handkerchiefs
Cotton, silk and chintz shawls,
Flowered lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
Manchester muzlin
Silk and pocket handkerchiefs,
Flanders bed ticks
Ticking and drilling
Marseilles bed quilts,
Knotted counterpanes
Table cloths and diaper
Fine white sheeting
Curtain line tassels
Thread and cotton fings
Silk and leather gloves
silk, cotton, thread and worste stockings
Laws of the United States
Hats, and many other articles.

At a Supreme Court held for the District of Kentucky, at the Court-house in Danville, on the 4th day of October 1791.

Alexander and James Parker Complainants.

vs. In Chancery

Squire Grant and

Ha'den Wells defendants.

THE Defendant Ha'den nor having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this Country, on the motion of the Complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said Defendant doth appear here on the fourth day of the next March court, and answer the Complainants Bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published some Sunday at the Baptist Meeting House of Lexington in Fayette County, immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Court-House in the Town of Danville.

A Copy Test.

CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, C.D.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Wm. Leavy; and all those who have any just demands, will please to present them to said Leavy, who is authorized to settle the same.

J. DUNCAN.

FOR SALE

THE Tenement in Lexington whereon I now live including dwelling house, distillery, brewery, &c. Also sundry out Lots, and other valuable property within the limits of the said Town of Lexington—For terms apply to the subscriber.

P. SHORT

Who will also sell a farm on Bear-grass known by the name of Lyons Station, and other valuable military lands in the county of Jefferson and neighbourhood of the Town of Louisville.

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1792.

JUST ARRIVED

And now opening by
JOHN MOYLAN,
At his Store, next door to the
Buffalo Tavern in Lexington: A
Compleat and well chosen Assort-
ment of

D R Y

G O O D S

MEN's and WOMEN's coarse and
fine leather shoes and slippers,
Boys and childrens shoes,
Womans stuff shoes,
Dressed calf skins,
Boot legs and ben soles.
Pewer and tin ware,
Tin in boxes,
Queens and glass ware,
Window glass,
An elegant assortment of mens and wo-
mens bridles and saddles.
And other articles of saddlery,
best proof gunpowder,
Rifles, smooth bores, pistols and ri-
fle locks,
Bar lead and small shot.
Cutlery, and a great variety of
hardware and Stationary,

A L S O

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and
Tenerife wines,
Cherry Bounce,
Shrub & gin.
Jamaica Spirits.

A N D A
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
G R O C E R I E S,
C O N S I S T I N G O F

Pyson, fouschong and bohea tea,
Brown and loaf sugar
Coffee, chocolate, nutmegs,
Mace, cloves, allspice,
Black and cayenne pepper
Ginger, raisins, citron, cinnamon,
Copperas, alum, brimstone,
Madder, indigo, best mustard,
White and castile soap,
Powder blue &c. &c. &c.—All
which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or funded debt of the United States, Officers and Soldiers discharges of the late services, for which he will allow the highest price.—Country Store keepers may be supplied with small assortments on the shortest notice.

The said John Moylan hereby revokes all powers which he has heretofore invested others with, to act on his behalf in this country, his presence on the spot superseding the necessity of their further assistance, and gives this public notice to all persons who still remain indebted to the late adventure under the firm of Philip Trant and Co. conducted under the immediate management of the said Trant at Louisville, of Doctor Hugh Sheill at Lexington, and of Maurice Nagle at Danville, and since the said Doctor's death, under the assumed management of the Administrators to his effects, to pay their respective debts to him the said John Moylan as the only surviving partner in said adventure, and the only one consequently entitled to receive the same.

LEXINGTON, Printed by J. Bradford

CHARLES VANCOUVER.
Washington, Dec. 13th 1791.